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BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION.

VOL. XXXIII. BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1894. NO. 1,660.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALEX. C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

Published by

R. M. & A. C. FOLGER

Every Saturday Evening.

TERMS:

One year (in advance)	$3 00
For six months	1 75
For three months	1 00

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THE TOILET OF BIRDS.

Peculiarities of Feathered Creatures Regarding Their Bath.

The feathered tribes have many peculiar ways and fancies about the details of their toilets. Some birds use water only, some water and dust, while others prefer dust and no water. Birds are not only exceedingly nice in their choice of bath water, says New York Home, but also very particular about the quality of their "toilet dust." Wild ducks, though feeding by salt water, prefer to bathe in fresh water pools, and will fly long distances inland to running brooks and ponds, where they preen and dress their feathers in the early hours of the morning. Sparrows bathe often, both in water and in dust. They are not so particular about the quality of the water as about the quality of the dust. They prefer clean water, but I have seen them take a dip in shallow pools that were quite muddy. The city sparrow must take a water bath where he can get it—in the street or on the tops of houses—but he is most careful in his choice of his dust bath. Road dust, the dryest and finest possible, suits him best. "I have noticed the city sparrow taking his dust bath in the street and invariably he chooses a place where the dust is like powder. Partridges prefer dry loam. They like to scratch out the soil from under the grass and fill their feathers with cool earth. Most birds are fond of burnt ashes. Some morning early take a walk across a field that has been burnt over and see the number of winged creatures that rise suddenly from the ash heaps. A darting form, a small cloud of ashes and the bathers disappear.

HAD PREACHERS ENOUGH.

Stories That Are Funny, But a Little Doubtful.

The story is related of a bishop who came to one of our state prisons and was told: "No need of you here, sir. We have eight preachers safely locked up who are brought out each Sabbath to minister to their fellow-prisoners." If this appear a doubtful tale, it can be varied with the following about a young lady Sunday-school teacher who has a class of rather bright boys, averaging between seven and nine years. Recently she requested each pupil to come on the following Sunday with some passage of Scripture bearing upon love. The lads heeded the request and in turn recited their verses bearing upon that popular subject, such as "Love your enemies," Little children love one another," etc. The teacher said to the boy whose turn came last: "Well, Robbie, what is your verse?" Raising himself up, he responded: "Song of Solomon, second chapter, fifth verse: 'Stay me with flagons, comfort me with apples, for I am sick of love.'"

Handling Powder in the Navy.

It has long been the custom of ships lying at the Brooklyn navy yard to discharge their powder as precaution against accident, and the regulations as to entering a man-of-war's powder magazine are of the most stringent character. It sometimes happens that a single catastrophe is responsible for extra precautions that become permanently imbedded in naval regulations, and doubtless the destruction of the frigate Fulton at the Brooklyn navy yard sixty-six years ago was responsible for the stringency as to discharging powder. The Fulton was a temporary receiving ship, and one day while the officers were at dinner a gunner entered the magazine without proper precautions. The result was an explosion that blew up the ship and killed forty out of one hundred persons on board.

A Mouse for a Companion.

One of the quaint remembrances of Robert Louis Stevenson's south sea life is that of his Honolulu mouse. A small shelf hung over the couch whereon he used to lie when ill and trying to forget his pain in "tooting" on his flageolet. Out on this shelf the little mouse would venture, and soon became so tame as to delight in the novelist's caresses. If it got no immediate attention it would scratch on the shelf and make a little whine or song to attract its friend, and after a time it actually persuaded its spouse to pay a daily visit to the musician in its company.

In the Bronx Valley.

French suburbans in the Bronx valley delight in holding old world fashions, and the peasant blue is still seen among them, while doubtless there are sabots in every house, called into use on wash day and at other low barometer seasons. It is a pretty habit of these simple aliens to keep English rabbits, and a family of French people at Woodlawn travel over all the country round digging greens for these creatures. The rabbits, by the way, are kept not as pets, but for food.

HOW VOICES ARE RUINED.

Loud Singing and Singing While Suffering From a Cold Detrimental.

A musician tells a reporter of the Utica Press "How Voices Are Ruined." It should be read and remembered by all young singers. Among other things he said: "The three principal sources of damage to the voice are, first, forcing the voice; second, forcing the voice; third, forcing the voice. Constant loud singing has certainly ruined ninety per cent. of all the voices in the world. The way to build up a voice is not to use the full force of the tone; nothing more than medium at the outside. By this the powers are gradually developed and brought under control. It is just as natural to expect to build an armory in a month, as it is to build a voice under three years' constant application. Sir Morrell MacKenzie gives it as his deliberate opinion, after a vast experience, that a voice cannot be built up in less than seven years, but the musician said that, after fifty years' experience, he had found that three years' practice on the lines indicated above will build up a voice almost to its utmost artistic capabilities. Singing when the pupil has a cold of any kind affecting the throat or chest is highly injurious. Practice at such times can hardly do good, and may do serious harm. The speaker quoted many instances where total loss of voice has resulted from singing when the vocal organs have been affected by cold, and he advised students not to sing at all until all inflammation had passed. He strongly deprecated singing in chorus, an excellent practice, but one attended with serious dangers to the solo vocalist. If you can really restrain your ardor and zeal, and only sing in the most exciting passages with a moderate amount of vocal power, you may do no harm, but the misfortune is that in a chorus the members are carried away with overzeal and emulation of their neighbors, and in very many instances do more harm to their voices as solo singers in five minutes than any teacher in the world can amend in five years. He also called attention to the danger of ruining the voice by straining it while singing in the public schools. Boys should not sing while their voices are changing. His own voice had been a very good one while young; but was ruined by straining while he was singing in an English cathedral.

EFFECT OF AIR IN CAVES.

It Sometimes Causes Nausea to People with Delicate Noses.

In his account of the visit to the Mammoth cave in Kentucky, Dr. Hovey describes the peculiar physiological effects experienced on emerging from that locality—the sense of smell being intensified to such an extraordinary degree that most common objects, such as trees, plants, animals and even people, had strong individual odors, mostly unpleasant, and some visitors are known to suffer from nausea and headaches by reason of a too sudden change from the remarkably pure air of the cave to that of the outside world. According to Dr. Hovey's theory, this intensification of olfactory perceptions is due to the rarity of olfactory stimuli in the cave, while on emergence, in keeping with a physiological law, the perceptive powers for these particular stimuli, having rested, are intensified, so that odors too delicate to make an impression under ordinary circumstances are powerfully felt—by the constant repetition of the ordinary olfactory stimuli, this effect passing off, so that soon only the stronger odors are registered in consciousness; that is, consciousness is mainly concerned with the registration of the contrast between the stimulus of the moment and a background of confused and undifferentiated impressions; and though, ordinarily, sensations are increased by more intense stimulation, they may also be increased—as in the illustration just given—by varying the background so as to bring ordinary stimuli into stronger relief.

Cut Off from the World.

There is a little group of islands in the Pacific ocean, half-way between Hawaii and Samoa. One of them is called Fanning island, and it is the property of an American family named Greig, who work it for guano. It is a coral islet, with a fine lagoon, which has been entered by American and British warships. The proposed cable across the Pacific ocean, from Australasia to British North America, will, it is expected, cross the island. The Greigs lead an ideal life, apart from all others of their kind, save a hundred natives, who do their work. Once only in six months do they hear from the world, and then a little sailing vessel comes to them, laden with mail, books, newspapers and provisions. It is always summer on the island—always so warm that one can swing in a hammock all night with little covering save the clear sky.

MOVED IN THE ICE AGE.

Huge Bowlders Carried All the Way from Canada to Kentucky.

Prof. A. R. Wallace states in the Fortnightly Review that an immense area of the northeastern states extending south to New York and then westward in an irregular line to Cincinnati and St. Louis is almost wholly covered with a deposit of drift material, in which rocks of various sizes are imbedded, while other rocks, often of enormous size, lie upon the surface. These blocks have been carefully studied by the American geologists, and they present us with some very interesting facts. Not only are the distances from which they have been transported very great, but in very many cases they are found at greater elevation than the place from which they must have come. Prof. G. F. Wright found an enormous accumulation of bowlders on a sandstone plateau in Monroe county, Pa. Many of these bowlders were granite, and must have come either from the Adirondack mountains, two hundred miles north, or from the Canadian highlands, still further away. This accumulation of bowlders was seventy or eighty feet high, and it extended many miles, descending into a deep valley one thousand feet below the plateau in a nearly continuous line, forming part of the southern moraine of the great American ice sheet.

On the Kentucky hills, about twelve miles south of Cincinnati, conglomerate bowlders containing pebbles of red jasper can be traced to a limited outcrop of the same rock in Canada to the north of Lake Huron, more than six hundred miles distant, and similar bowlders have been found at intervals over the whole intervening country. In both these cases the blocks must have passed over intervening valleys and hills, the latter as high or nearly as high as the source whence the rocks were derived. Even more remarkable are numerous bowlders of Helderberg limestone on the summit of the Blue Ridge in Pennsylvania, which must have been brought from ledges at least five hundred feet lower than the places upon which they now lie. The Blue Ridge itself shows remarkable signs of glacial abrasion in a well-defined shoulder marking the southern limit of the ice (as indicated also by heaps of drift and erratics), so that Mr. Wright concludes that several hundred feet of the ridge have been worn away by the ice. The crowning example of bowlder transportation is, however, afforded by the blocks of light gray gneiss discovered by Prof. Hitchcock on the summit of Mount Washington, over six thousand feet above sea level, and identified with Bethlehem gneiss, whose nearest crop is in Jefferson, several miles to the northwest, and three thousand or four thousand feet lower than Mount Washington.

BAROMETER OF THE SENATE.

If the Press Gallery Is Crowded Be Sure Something Interesting Is on Foot.

The movements of the press gallery overlooking the senate chamber at Washington are doubtless the safest barometer of the importance of the doings on the floor below, says the Post. If the gallery seats are well taken up something is surely transpiring in the chamber that is worth watching. If they are empty the proceedings are apt to possess no interest. The public may be mistaken and the visitors' galleries may be overflowing, but the curiosity seekers do not possess the delicate instinct of foretelling impending crises, and if the press gallery be empty, though expectancy be written on every face that peers down from the crowded balconies, no gladiatorial feats of competing oratory need be looked for, and disappointment will overtake him who disregards the signs. This was well illustrated the other day. When Mr. Gorman arose to reply to Senator Sherman not more than two or three heads appeared above the row of seats in the press gallery. Once or twice Mr. Gorman's eye wandered carelessly in that direction and encountered a tier of vacant seats, but he had not got far into his subject before head after head appeared over the row of desks, and, as if by some subtle magic, forty or fifty men were in their seats following the debate with close attention and mentally registering their comments on the proceedings. Each man had come from a different direction and from every conceivable corner of the vast block of corridors and committee-rooms. No one had told them what was on. It was the indefinable instinct of impending news developments.

Great Fighters.

King Lobengula, of the Matabele, a greater man than his people, had the satisfaction of knowing that his men were no mean warriors and that he had trained them to go against, and stand it, too, almost anything but machine guns and repeating rifles constantly emptied. British defenses in South African warfare are the laager, a fortification formed by throwing wagons into a circle. In one battle some of the Matabele gallantly pressed up to within fifty yards of the British position, but having poor arms and being poor marksmen, they were no match for the well-armed whites. Within two hours and a half the Matabele attacked the British laager three times. In retreat the Matabele hung some of their wounded to trees and drowned others, it being their principle, apparently, that the only good Matabele is a sound one.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

Electricity Is Soon to Be Employed in Medicine.

The Current to Be Applied in the Treatment of Hemorrhage—One of the Most Wonderful Discoveries of Modern Science.

One of the most wonderful modern discoveries in the region of electrotherapy is the system of "cupric electrolysis" brought out by Gautier, of Paris, by which a metallic deposit can be made on any part of the body, internal or external, says the Boston Transcript. The process will be understood by recalling the fact that an iron needle connected to the "positive" pole, plunged into human tissue, is quickly attacked by the oxygen and chlorine set free at this pole, is converted into oxychloride of iron, double salt, and is soon completely destroyed. The same is true of any metal attacked by oxygen or chlorine. A copper needle or bulb or other conveniently shaped electrode penetrating tissue or laid against mucous membrane, especially within the cavities of the body, is converted into oxychloride of copper, zinc into oxychloride of zinc and so on.

This method has only recently been introduced into this country, but its benefits promise to be far reaching when it is brought into general practice. In gynecological work especially it secures results attainable by no other means, as the introduction of the positive copper sound affords not only the intrinsic advantage of the current, but also the further beneficial action of an antiseptic salt, whose permeation into the tissues contributes to their strength and nutrition. In other words, the metallic deposit is first made, and then, by what is termed "cataphoresis," driven into the tissues. It is highly probable that this will be the treatment of the future in catarrh cases. A copper bulb through which an electric current is passing is swept over the nasal, throat and mucous membranes and deposits and drives in the copper salts. This method is both rapid and painless and its effects are described as magical. An eminent electrotherapeutist states that in his hands its results far surpass the most sanguine claim of any other treatment. It is also likely to create a new practice in the antisepticizing and healing of unhealthy ulcerations and discharging cavities, the dispersion of tumors and the reduction to a healthy state of the granular eyelids of the conjunctivitis. Dr. Augustin Goelet now calls attention to the adaptability of this principle to the control of hemorrhage, especially in connection with internal operation, such as are frequently to be carried out in gynecology. Dr. Goelet does further commendable service by showing wherein it has at times proved unsuccessful, and pointing out how failure can, to a great extent, be avoided. He insists that if the applications are persevered with and are properly made they will, in the majority of cases, control an active hemorrhage. One point of supreme importance is that there should be actual and complete contact between the electrode and the surface acted upon, and for the attainment of this object the use of an enlarged and possibly egg-shaped electrode may at times be advisable. It is most satisfactory to know, on such authority, that electricity can be so effectively applied to a disastrous ailment, against which every resource of the physician has heretofore but too often proved powerless.

SWIFT VENGEANCE BY THE SHAH

Four Outlaws Who Robbed and Maltreated an American Put to Death.

A private letter has been received from Persia relating an instance of swift vengeance on the part of the shah's government, at the instance of Minister McDonald, in behalf of the American missionaries. One of their number, Rev. E. W. St. Pierre, of Oroomia, while riding home from the country in the evening, when within a little more than a mile of the town, was seized by some ruffians, dragged into adjoining woods, and treated in a most unmerciful manner.

He was forced, under threat of instant death, to surrender all the money and other valuables which he had about him. Then they stripped him of his clothing, in the bitter cold, and left him half dead, saying that if he moved from where he was in so many minutes he would be shot.

When the time had expired the outraged man dragged himself to the road, and finally reached home in a deplorable condition.

The facts were immediately reported to the American minister at Teheran, who promptly laid them before the prime minister with a demand for the prompt arrest and punishment of the criminals. The prime minister immediately telegraphed peremptory orders for their arrest.

The robbers, four in number, who proved to be notorious outlaws, were captured after a stout resistance and put to death. This summary and sanguinary ending of the affair was at once reported to the American minister by the prime minister. The American minister thanked him for his prompt action in the matter, and then put in a claim for damages for Mr. St. Pierre.

A TERRIBLE TEMPTATION.

An English Physician's Hungry Experience in Africa.

A real, fine old English gentleman was Dr. Thomas Gunton, who, while confabbing with a number of friends in a prominent Washington resort recently, related a number of interesting experiences in his career. His later years have been passed looking out for sick people in the Canadian wilds, but his younger days were marked with activity and no little adventure.

"What do you regard as about the most perilous position you were ever in, doctor?" asked a writer for the Post.

"Well," musingly replied the doctor, "I am sure a circumstance that happened when, as a young man, I had the double office of supercargo and surgeon of an English trading vessel on the African coast, left a deeper and more painful impression on my mind than any other event in my life."

His listeners gathered somewhat closer, and the doctor went on:

"Our captain and the ship's company generally were pretty well acquainted with the natives, and various kings and priests and other men in authority would frequently come aboard to get a bite of salt pork and once in awhile a glass of rum, etc., so it was not considered dangerous to go ashore and make little excursions into the interior. The natives were cannibals, but they knew whom to eat, and interest for their personal welfare prevented their mouths watering for the blood of an Englishman. I went ashore one day with the mate, who got the notion into his head that he wanted to kill two or three gorgeously plumaged birds, cure and dress their wing feathers and take them home to his sweetheart. We got separated in the jungle and I became lost. I had left my pocket compass aboard the ship and to save my life I couldn't locate myself. Well, I was in that forest for two days without a thing to eat before I was lucky enough to strike the coast, from which I had at no time been three miles distant. I was starving. I think for the first time in my life I realized what hunger was."

Here the doctor made a grimace. "Boys," he said, "as I got near the coast my nostrils met a most savory odor. It increased my torment of hunger tenfold, while my heart rejoiced at the prospect of food; but to my horror and fright I walked right into a group of niggers boiling a man. The remembrance of the temptation offered me clings to me yet. Weak as I was, however, I ran from the place lest I, too, should become a cannibal. If I had remained with those niggers in my starved condition I should have partaken of their awful broth. But I was safe, for a party from the ship soon found me, and when I saw them I fainted away. That terrible temptation," the doctor continued, "was the one event of all my career that makes me gloomy whenever I think of it—and I almost always think of it."

SUN AND RAIN SHADES.

An English Philanthropist the First Man to Habitually Carry an Umbrella.

About a hundred and forty or fifty years ago a bloodless revolution was brought about in London by a single man, says the New York Evening Post. He was Jonas Hanway, a well-known philanthropist and founder of the Magdalen hospital, who first had the courage habitually to carry and use an umbrella in public. Up to this time the umbrella had been considered as essentially an article of feminine equipment and luxury, and the innovation was naturally for a long time a subject of derision in general, but, most especially, from the hackney coachmen and chairmen of the day, who considered the use of them an invasion of their vested rights. Macdonald, a literary footman of that time, who wrote an autobiography, informed his readers that he had "a fine silk umbrella brought from Spain, but could not with any comfort to himself use it, the people calling out: 'Frenchman, why don't you get a coach?'". So remarkable was the appearance of an umbrella in those days that the "debut" of one in many other English towns was quite a news item, like the monster gooseberry or sea serpent of later days. So we read of a red leghorn umbrella appearing in Bristol about 1780 and creating quite a sensation. In Edinburgh a Dr. Spens was said to have been the first to carry one in public. Horace Walpole tells also how a Dr. Shebbeare, who was prosecuted for seditious writings in 1758, "stood in the pillory, having a footman holding an umbrella to keep off the rain." For permitting this indulgence to a malefactor, the undersheriff was punished. Of the antiquity of the umbrella or parasol there can be no doubt; but the origin of it is wrapped in considerable obscurity. Investigators of umbrella lore have supposed that large leaves, tied to the extremity of a bough, suggested the first idea; others assert that it was probably derived from a tent; the tradition existing in China is that the sun, which signifies a shade for sun or rain, originated in standards and banners waving in the air. The humble mushroom can also modestly claim some share of the idea, and this claim to the original patents is acknowledged by the Parisians, who call their shelters, erected for equestrians in the Bois de Boulogne, "Champignons."

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT APRIL 29, 1894.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

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MAKING REPUBLICANS.

No one will deny that the New York Sun is a Democratic paper, but it is an Independent one, and Dana knows that the Wilson Tariff bill is no good thing for the country. In a late issue, since the elections, Dana wrote as follows of the bill:

"It is already making Republicans of Democrats by the thousands, the tens of thousands, the hundreds of thousands.—Wherever the people get a chance to vote the wonderful efficiency of the proposed bill to make Republicans of Democrats even in advance of its enactment, is demonstrated by actual results."

But other Democratic papers are not honest enough to acknowledge the true cause of the political revolution now going on, but they tell their readers it has been caused by the Democratic Congress not repealing the McKinley bill at once; that the delay of the party in living up to its pledges in regard to the tariff has disgusted the men who voted for Cleveland and Democratic Congressmen.

At a late fair for the benefit of the Trinity Baptist Church in Brooklyn, N. Y., they had a vaccination booth—Brooklyn having a smallpox epidemic, and it is said it brought a large income to the Church. We presume now some church will have a booth for the removal of corns with neatness and dispatch.

The President who has lent all the power of his great office to the infamous work of beggaring his fellow countrymen, knows that he can never again be elected to a position of trust and responsibility by the American people. In reckless defiance of decency and humanity, he is preparing to use all the patronage at his disposal and all the influence he can command to force the Wilson bill through the Senate.—N. Y. Press.

At an auction sale at Lewisburg, Pa., recently, a bust of Cleveland, marked $7, was knocked down to a little girl for two cents, but a bust of Ben. F. Butler, of the same material brought $2. Before the Presidential election Cleveland's bust would have been eagerly sought for by the faithful.

John Farley, a leading Democratic politician of Auburn, N. Y., had been expecting for the past six months an appointment at Auburn for his services in the Cleveland cause. He was taken sick and died, the burial taking place on the 5th. The appointment reached his home as the body was being borne out on its way to the grave

A disastrous earthquake has occurred in Greece, causing great loss of life and property. At Thebes 500 houses fell, and many towns are in ruins.

It is thought the Napa murderer of Mrs. Greenwood has been caught in Colorado.

THE COMPLEXION OF A CHINESE

is not yellower than that of an unfortunate individual whose liver complaint has assumed the chronic form. The eyeballs of the sufferer assume a saffron hue, there is dull pain in the region of the organ affected, the tongue is coated, breath sour, sick headaches usually but not always occur, and there is sometimes dizziness on arising from a sitting posture. Constipation and dyspepsia are also attendants of this very common ailment, always in its aggravated form, liable to breed abscesses of the liver, which are very dangerous. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters wholly eradicates it, as well as the troubles complicated with it and which it originates.—In chills and fever, a complaint which always yields to the Bitters, the liver is seriously involved. This fine alterative tonic removes costiveness and indigestion, rheumatic, nervous and kidney trouble and debility.

NEW TO-DAY.

Annual Meeting.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the GOLETA MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, Rooms 35 & 36, No. 330 Pine Street, San Francisco, California, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of MAY, 1894, at the hour of One o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Transfer Books will close on Saturday, May 5th, 1894, at 12 o'clock, M.

D. M. KENT, Secretary.

Office—Rooms 35 & 36, No. 330 Pine Street, San Francisco, California. ap28-2w

Annual Meeting.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the MONTECITO MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, Rooms 35 & 36, No. 330 Pine Street, San Francisco, California, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of MAY, 1894, at the hour of Quarter past One o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Transfer Books will close on Saturday, May 5, 1894, at 12 o'clock M.

D. M. KENT, Secretary.

Office—Rooms 35 & 36, No. 330 Pine Street. San Francisco, California. ap28-2w

Annual Meeting.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the STERLING MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, Rooms 35 & 36, No. 330 Pine Street, San Francisco, California, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of MAY, 1894, at the hour of Half-past One o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

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OPPOSED TO IT.

Senator Davis, of Minnesota, is opposed to the Nicaragua Canal. He gives his reasons, as follows, and will oppose the bill when it comes up in the Senate:

"Why should the United States put $100,000,000 into a canal when we have no navy to hold it ten days against England, Germany, France or Italy? There is another feature that ought not to be lost sight of, and that is the fact that vessels being obliged to go around Cape Horn is a wonderful defense for the United States. It is no small thing to send a naval vessel around Cape Horn. If we cut a canal through to the Pacific it would be open in times of peace, and many vessels could be put through there in case trouble is contemplated in the near future. Without the canal vessels will be obliged to go around the Horn. With $100,000,000 and immense iron works on the Pacific Coast we could make a show of defense in a short time against all the vessels any nation cares to send around the Horn; but the worst feature is we would not hold the canal nor could we recover it if once lost."

There is much good sense in the Senator's reasons for his opposition. It would virtually be building a marine toll road for the benefit of Europe, which could thereby increase its commerce in the Pacific and with South American countries at the expense of the United States, and particularly to the disadvantage of California and other Pacific States of the Union. The United States may now be said to be perfectly independent of the Cape Horn route. There is no necessity for us to send anything "the Horn around," not even a man-of-war, as we can build our cruisers and battle ships right here and keep those here in the Pacific, and those built on the Atlantic side can stay there. Our railroads will make us independent of the Horn and Panama and Nicaragua routes. With the canal, would not California be quickly filled with the pauper labor of Europe through the daily arrival of steamers at San Francisco, and which would be ten times worse than the Chinese curse? The sayings of Senator Davis will set our people to thinking some.

The Sacramento Bee has republished the whole matter of the Gilman case for which Judge Catlin of that county found its proprietors guilty of libel and gave Gilman $500 damages. We can see nothing in it that can be called libelous, but perhaps there are but few minds in the State as clear as Catlin's on the subject of libel. If the publication of the particulars of an arrest, or a criminal complaint, which is public property when filed with a County Clerk, is a libel, because the defendant says he is not guilty, libels are published every day, for where is there a wrong doer who will admit he is guilty? The Supreme Court will undoubtedly reverse Judge Catlin. If it does not newspapers will have to wait until a man is tried, convicted, sent to the State Prison, or hanged, before daring to say anything about a case.

The Judiciary Committee reported to the House a bill to prevent advertisers from using the American flag. This is the third bill that has been so reported. A similar bill passed the Fifty-first House, but was not voted on in the Senate, although favorably reported.

On Wednesday Col Page with 250 U. S. Infantry captured a portion of Coxy's army at Forsythe, Moutana, for stealing a train.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN accordance with Section 3449 et seq of the Civil Code of the State of California, Thomas Ward and Archibald McNabb have this day assigned to me, for the benefit of their Creditors, all of their real and personal property, as required by said Sections, and that I appoint MONDAY, APRIL 30TH, 1894, at 1 o'clock P. M., at my office in Bridgeport, Mono Co., Cal., as the time and place for the meeting of the Creditors of said Ward and McNabb, for the purpose of appointing one or more assignees.

M. P. HAYS,
Sheriff of Mono Co., Cal.

Dated April 20th, 1894. ap21 2t

For Assemblyman.

(60th District.)

DR. T. A. KEABLES,
of Bodie.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention of Mono county, and the indorsement of the Republicans of Alpine and Inyo counties. ap14-tc

NOTICE
TO
LICENSE TAX PAYERS.

ALL PERSONS DOING BUSINESS IN MONO County are hereby notified to procure their License for transacting such business at the office of the Tax Collector at the Court House at Bridgeport, Cal.

CATTLE AND SHEEP OWNERS, OR THEIR AGENTS, should procure their Licenses as soon as possible after arrival in the county.

M. P. HAYS,
Tax Collector.

ap7

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF ADALINE EGGLESTON, DECeased.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Adaline Eggleston, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within Four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator at the law office of C. L. Hayes, Bridgeport, Mono county, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in said County of Mono.

Dated Bridgeport, Cal., this 5th day of April, 1894.

A. P. SAYRE, Administrator of the Estate of Adaline Eggleston, deceased.

[ap7-4w]

CAUTION.

MY WIFE, MAUDE B. DAY, HAVING LEFT my bed and board, without any cause whatever, and against my wishes and without my consent, I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract from and after this date.

CHARLES E. DAY

Dated March 24th, 1894. mh24-3m

The Mentschikoffs.

The last representative of the famous Russian family of Mentschikoff died a short time ago in Baden Baden. The founder of the family was Prince Alexander Danilovitch Mentschikoff, who was the son of a stableman and the apprentice to a baker. The boy attracted the attention of Gen. Lefort, who introduced him to Peter the Great. Owing to his extraordinary cleverness he obtained great influence over the czar and soon advanced to the highest place in the empire. In time he became the most important and the most feared man in Russia. In 1727, however, he fell suddenly into disfavor and was banished to Siberia, his immense fortune being confiscated by the crown. He became insane there from brooding over his fall and losses, and died in 1730. His son was restored to favor, however, and the family quickly regained its prominence. The fortune of the last Mentschikoff, running into the millions, will go to a distant relative, Prince Sagarin.

She Won Her Point.

Nearly half a century ago a maiden lady residing in Roxborough purchased an ax from George Davis, a hardware dealer in Manayunk. The ax was in constant service, and by its many trips to the grindstone was worn down until the steel blade was no longer of use. Recently the old lady carried the pole or head of the ax to Manayunk to have a new blade inserted. Meeting a friend, he advised her to go to Davis' store, now kept by two sons of the former proprietor, and get a new one in exchange, as the old one was warranted to last a life time. The two Davis brothers protested against exchanging, while the lady vehemently urged her rights. A large crowd soon congregated, everyone siding with the woman. She finally triumphed, and walked out of the store with a brand new article, waving it over her head as an emblem of her victory over the firm.

Flight of the Swift.

As to the speed with which the migration flights of birds are accomplished, Canon Tristram, in the British Association, quoted Herr Gatke as maintaining that godwits and plovers can fly at the rate of two hundred and forty miles an hour. Dr. Jerdon had stated that the spine-tailed swift, roosting in Ceylon, would reach the Himalayas, one thousand miles, before sunset. In their ordinary flight the swift was the only bird the author ever knew to outstrip an express train on Great Northern railway.

MEDICAL.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Mr. Edward Prather

Complication of Diseases

"I was troubled with sick headaches and pains in my back and sides. I became partially deaf, and my nervous system was all run down. Finally, I was seized with heart disease and thought my days were numbered. I used

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and I am better in every way. I have gained in flesh and my former good appetite has returned." EDWARD PRATHER, Grafton, Cal.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable. 25c

T. T. KOENIG, M. D.,

(Regular Graduate),

Physician and Surgeon;

n4-tf BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

LEGAL.

Taxes. 1893. Taxes.

NOTICE
TO
TAX PAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE SECOND AND LAST INSTALLMENT

of the Tax on the REAL ESTATE in Mono county, California, being One half (½) of said tax is due January 1st, 1894, and payable, and, if not paid prior to the

THIRTIETH DAY OF APRIL, 1894,

at SIX o'clock P. M. of that day, a penalty of FIVE (5) per cent. will be added thereto.

ALSO, further NOTICE is given, that the Tax on the whole of the Personal property, and one-half (½) the Real Estate, which was not paid when due, as the First Installment, prior to the 27th day of November, 1893, and to which a penalty of Fifteen (15) per cent. was added thereto is due and payable, and, if not paid prior to the

THIRTIETH DAY OF APRIL, 1894,

at SIX o'clock P. M. of that day, an additional penalty of FIVE (5) per cent. will be added thereto, making a total of TWENTY (20) per cent.

AND NOTICE is further given that, if the Tax is not paid prior to the

SECOND DAY OF JUNE, 1894,

the list of DELINQUENT TAXES will be placed with the printer, and published on the

NINTH DAY OF JUNE, 1894,

and will be sold on the

SECOND DAY OF JULY, 1894,

at TEN o'clock A. M. of that day, at the front door of the Court House, in the Town of Bridgeport, Mono county, California, for lawful money of the United States, cash in hand paid.

☞—Taxes are payable in United States Gold Coin. Checks will be first cashed before amount is credited or receipt given.

Dated Bridgeport, December 29th, 1893.

M. P. HAYS, Tax Collector
d30 of Mono County, Cal.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

LIBERAL RATES

MADE BY THE

Southern Pacific Company.

FOR THE

CALIFORNIA
Midwinter International
EXPOSITION
AT
SAN FRANCISCO.

ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, GOOD FOR 30 DAYS

FROM STATIONS 50 MILES AND LESS FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ONE AND ONE-THIRD fare, with fifty cents added for one gate ticket to the Fair,

MINIMUM RATE, $1 00.

FROM STATIONS OVER 50 AND NOT OVER 150 MILES FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ONE AND ONE-THIRD fare, with $1.00 added for two gate tickets to the Fair.

FROM STATIONS OVER 150 AND NOT OVER 300 MILES FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ONE AND ONE FIFTH fare, with $2.00 added for four gate tickets to the Fair.

FROM STATIONS OVER 300 MILES FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ONE FARE ONLY, with $2.50 added for five gate tickets to the Fair.

CHILDREN AGED 5 AND UNDER 12 YEARS ONE-HALF ABOVE NAMED RATES.

TICKETS WILL BE GOOD ONLY FOR A CONTINUOUS TRIP EACH WAY.

STOP-OVER PRIVILEGES ON RETURN TRIP MAY BE OBTAINED BY ADDITIONAL PAYMENT OF ONE-FIFTH ONE-WAY FARE.

EXCURSION TRIPS

From San Francisco to other points in California will be allowed purchasers of special Midwinter Fair tickets at the following round trip rates:

TO STATIONS UNDER 150 MILES FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ONE AND ONE-THIRD one way fare.

TO STATIONS 150 MILES OR MORE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ONE AND ONE FIFTH one-way fare.

For exact rates inquire of the nearest S. P. Co. Agent, or address the undersigned.

RICH'D GRAY, Gen. Traffic Manager. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

$9 TO GENOA.

FAST TIME
AND
CHEAP FARE.

WHITTEMORE'S BRIDGEPORT LINE.

Carrying the United States Mail.

Leaves BRIDGEPORT at 6 A. M. on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS for Coleville, Topaz and Holbrooks,

CONNECTING WITH STAGES FOR Genoa and Carson.

MARTIN'S STAGE Leaves GENOA,

(On ARRIVAL of STAGES from CARSON)

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.

Connecting at HOLBROOK'S, on above days, for

TOPAZ, COLEVILLE and BRIDGEPORT.

$9 TO GENOA.

ROUND TRIP—$5 00.

BRIDGEPORT AND BODIE STAGE LINE,

Carrying the Mail and Express.

Connecting with the HAWTHORNE Stage.

Leaves Bridgeport every morning, except Sunday, at SIX o'clock—returning in the afternoon, Connecting with the

ANTELOPE STAGE LINE for CARSON on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

☞ BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, ETC. taken to Bodie at reasonable rates.

WILLIAM H. ADAIR, Proprietor.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams, half-price.	

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams half-price.	

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

PATENTS

Caveats, Trade-marks, Design Patents, Copyrights, And all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

Information and advice given to inventors without charge. Address

PRESS CLAIMS CO., JOHN WEDDERBURN, Managing Attorney,

P. O. Box 462. WASHINGTON, D. C.

☞ This Company is managed by a combination of the largest and most influential newspapers in the United States, for the express purpose of protecting their subscribers against unscrupulous and incompetent Patent Agents, and each paper printing this advertisement vouches for the responsibility and high standing of the Press Claims Company.

W. A. R. LOOSE,

ASSAYER AND METALLURGIST.

BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

CHARLES L. HAYES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

WM. O. PARKER

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND NOTARY PUBLIC,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. je13-tf

R. S. MINER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal

Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention. je14-tf

HOMER E OSBORN,

GENERAL BROKER IN

Merchandise, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

400 Montgomery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. G. HUGHES,

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON MAKER,

BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

HORSE AND OX SHOEING.

AND GENERAL JOBBING

DR. JORDAN & CO.'S GREAT MUSEUM OF ANATOMY

1051 Market St., San Francisco

(Between 6th and 7th Sts.)

Go and learn how wonderfully you are made and how to avoid sickness and disease. Museum enlarged with thousands of new objects. Admission 25 cts.

Private Office—Same Building

1051 Market Street—Diseases of men: stricture, loss of manhood, diseases of the skin and kidneys quickly cured without the use of mercury. Treatment personally or by letter. Send for book.

When visiting the Midwinter Fair be sure to see Jordan's Museum.

IF YOU WANT INFORMATION ABOUT

PENSIONS

Address a letter or postal card to THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, JOHN WEDDERBURN, Managing Attorney, P. O. Box 462. WASHINGTON, D. C.

PENSIONS PROCURED FOR SOLDIERS, WIDOWS, CHILDREN, PARENTS.

Also, for Soldiers and Sailors disabled in the line of duty in the regular Army or Navy since the war. Survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, and their widows, now entitled. Old and rejected claims a specialty. Thousands entitled to higher rates. Send for new laws. No charge for advice. No fee until successful.

GOOD ADVICE.

Every patriotic citizen should give his personal effort and influence to increase the circulation of his home paper which teaches the American policy of Protection. It is his duty to aid in this respect in every way possible. After the home paper is taken care of, why not subscribe for the AMERICAN ECONOMIST, published by the American Protective Tariff League? One of its correspondents says: "No true American can get along without it. I consider it the greatest and truest political teacher in the United States."

Send postal card request for free sample copy. Address Wilbur F. Wakeman, General Secretary, 135 West 23d St., New York.

HOTELS.

ALLEN HOUSE,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

First-Class In Its App intments.

☞ Livery and Feed Stable connected with the Hotel.

The patronage of the Public respectfully solicited.

my26-tf LEWIS A. MURPHY.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,

Main street,

BODIE.....CAL.

N. W. BOYD,.....Proprietor

THE ABOVE HOTEL WILL BE conducted as first-class in all its Departments.

The Table Cannot Be Excelled.

THE ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS,

Being Heated and Kept Scrupulously Clean.

Very Best Attention, as well as the Best Accomodations

HOT SPRINGS HOTEL,

SAMUEL FALES.....Proprietor

JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND SONORA WAGON ROADS,

(65 miles from Sonora and 80 from Bodie)

MONO COUNTY, CAL.

This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains amid wild and picturesque scenery, which offers superior inducements for tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the

STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS

The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.

Good Fishing in Walker River.

Commodious Stabling. my26-tf

BARNETT'S HOTEL,

COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.,

(Slope Wagon Road, 50 miles from Carson City and 51 from Bodie),

D. M. BARNETT.....Proprietor

The hotel is new, commodious and pleasantly situated.

The table is supplied with the best the Market affords.

The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. 15-tf

PIONEER SALOON,

(Brick Building)

BRIDGEPORT.

☞ Refitted and furnished with the BEST of everything required in a First-Class Saloon

d2-tf P. M. RICHARDSON.

R. A. LEALE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Sarsaparilla and Iron Sarsaparilla,

Ginger Ale, Soda Water

Etc.

BODIE, CAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRIDGEPORT LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,

CORNER of MAIN and SINCLAIR STREETS BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

Horses boarded by the Day, Week or Month. Baled Hay, Oats, Barley and Wheat for sale in Quantities to Suit.

☞ Single or Double Teams at all hours.

A. D. WALTER, Proprietor.

je10 tf

ANTELOPE & BRIDGEPORT TOLL ROAD,

Is in first-class condition, and the Shortest and Best Route to and from CARSON.

OTTO LARSEN, Lessee.

TYPE METAL

For Sale at

This Office

YOU

SHOULD TAKE

THE

CHRONICLE-UNION

AT

$3 A YEAR.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, APRIL 28. 1894

Bridgeport Post Office.
(Money Order Office).
Ella E. Brady, Postmistress.
OFFICE HOURS:
Week Days—9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Sundays—9 to 10 A. M., and 6 to 9 P. M.
MAILS.
Bodie—every day, except Sunday. Departure, 2 P. M.—Arrival, 9 A. M.
Holbrooks—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 6 A. M.
Arrivals, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 6 P. M.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

Robt. Hook, of Michigan, has been here this week looking after a settlement of the estate of his brother-in-law, the late James Roy.

Judge H. M. Eddy returned to Bridgeport on last Saturday's Antelope stage.—Mrs. Eddy, who is in Oakland, will soon join him here. The Judge got sick of teaching in Fresno, and leased his place.

Supervisor Boyd and family have gone to the Fair.

Mrs. Thos. Sharp and Mrs. Bud. Daniels were in town this week.

A. F. Bryant, wife, and Miss Annie, returned from San Francisco Thursday afternoon. They were accompanied from Oakland by Mr. Bryant's nephew, Frank Harridan, of Portland Or., who thirteen years ago was one of Bridgeport's merchants.—His visit was a pleasure to his old friends, but too short, as he had to leave for San Francisco this morning.

J. G. Pimentel, wife and child, are at Fales' Hot Springs.

George Hughes returned from Bishop on Thursday.

Dr. Ed. Clark, of Bishop, is in town.

L. Cochrane, of Bodie, was here the first of the week.

Miss Cornelia Richards, Superintendent of Schools, will be up on the Antelope stage this evening.

C. H. Taylor, of Antelope, is here sick, having come from Bishop.

J. Henry returned from San Francisco on Whittemore's stage Thursday.

William Rickey will take charge of the Point ranch for Kirman & Rickey on the 1st of May, and move his family there.

Miss Benjamin, half-sister of Mrs. W. O. Parker, is expected on the Antelope stage to-night.

Mrs. David Hays and her son Davie started for Carson this morning to meet her mother, Mrs. Edmonston. Frank Harridan accompanied them.

MUCH EXERCISED.—The Bodie Miner is much exercised over the coming Assembly nomination because the CHRONICLE-UNION, in view of Hon. Cyrus Coleman being a candidate for the Senate from this District, opposed giving the Assemblyman this year to Alpine, which the Miner proposed having the Republicans of this county to agree to. It was supposed here, on the authority of the Calaveras Prospect, that Mr. Coleman was a candidate and had a prospect of securing the Senatorial nomination, and if such was the case, Alpine could not ask, nor would it, for the Assemblyman. The Miner cannot antagonize us with Mr. Coleman, that gentleman and the publishers of this paper having been warm friends for the past thirty years, and long before the editor of the Miner was born. We would like to see Mr Coleman in the Senate, and this District would be well represented by him if he could get the nomination, as Alpine, Inyo and Mono would give him majorities that could not be overthrown by Calaveras and Amador.

The Miner seems to think there are no interests in this county outside of the sheep license tax. While Mr. Coleman could well represent all the counties of the district, we doubt if there is another man in Alpine capable of doing so who would accept the nomination. There will probably be interests in this county, to be looked after by our next Assemblyman, of which the Miner is not cognizant, but which may result in great benefit to the county, and on this account it is of much importance to Mono county that it should be well represented.

MOVING.—The Sinnamons have moved out to the ranch for the Summer, until school re-opens. Norm. Huntoon's family will move out to their's next week. J. Gray will move his family from the Point to the old Waltze ranch next week. Public Administrator A. P. Sayre has leased the Rickey Station, at the junction of the Sonora and Antelope road for the season, and will take possession on the 1st of May.

AND AGAIN.—Another cold wave struck this section on Wednesday, the wind blowing a gale from the southwest all day, culminating in a snow squall about sundown. Thursday was everything but pleasant.—Thursday morning revealed the mountains covered with new snow down to the edge of the valley, and still snowing on the peaks, and about 5 P. M. a spiteful snowstorm set in, continuing away into the night, giving us about 3 inches of snow on the streets. Yesterday was a cold, windy day, and to-day is no better.

BACKWARD.—Candidates are very backward in coming forward with their announcements. A man who wants an office should not be backward in letting it be known, if he intends to go before the Convention of his party for a nomination.

"CROSSED THE RIVER."

Death of Z. B. Tinkum.

Z. B. Tinkum, ex-County Treasurer and ex-Sheriff of Mono county, died in the Asylum at Stockton, on the morning of the 20th, 66 years old, having been born in Connecticut on the 19th of April 1828. He was a tinner by trade and before coming to California he helped cover the roof of the Richmond Bridge over the Potomac. He came to California in 1852 and located in Columbia, Tuolumne county, where he was a prominent Democratic politician. In 1857 Buchanan appointed him Postmaster at Columbia, where he kept a bookstore, and had the telegraph office in the building of D. O. Mills and brothers, who were in the banking business at that place, and among his best friends. He had a brother, Harry Tinkum, who was a partner of ex-Senator Fair in placer mining in that county. He died at Virginia City, Nev., some years ago. At the expiration of his term as Postmaster the deceased came to Bridgeport in '62 and built a sawmill at Twin Lakes, and as Aurora was booming he did a big business, but not a profitable one, as by the collapse of that camp he lost very heavily, having investments, liens, etc. on property there. He was elected Sheriff of Mono county, in 1867 serving two terms.—He was elected treasurer of the County in 1876, and served 6 terms, being succeeded in '88 by our present Treasurer, Joe A. Brown. After that he acted as Deputy Sheriff for a short time under Sheriff Cody, but his mind gradually gave way unfitting him for business, and December 30th, 1892, he entered the Asylum at Stockton, where he died as above stated. Mr. Tinkum leaves a step mother and half-brother in Providence, R. I. and a half-sister in Reading, Mass. He was of a generous nature and had a heart that was always in sympathy with the distressed and those in want, his purse always being at their service, so that his generosity was imposed upon and he assisted many who proved themselves unworthy. Those who knew Z. B. Tinkum will ever remember him as one of God's noblemen—an honest and charitable man.—About all the estate he left after a busy life is the "Brick" on Main Street.

Andrew Harper Allen.

Andrew Harper Allen died at Willow Ranch, Modoc county, on the 15th, after a short illness. He passed his last days at the home of his old time Bridgeport friend, James Barnes. Mr Allen was a native of the North of Ireland, but his parents came to the United States when he was an infant,—but a few months old. He was a California Pioneer, and a pioneer of Bridgeport. He built the well-known Allen House and kept it until a few years ago, when his wife died, after which he let his children run it, his son-in-law L. A. Murphey now having it. In early days he was Treasurer of Mono county and served two terms, and was always popular and esteemed by his fellow citizens, and all old-timers, who will always remember genial Andy Allen, as he was familiarly called. Mr. Allen was about 67 years old. He was getting ready to return to Bridgeport as soon as the roads and weather would permit, when he was taken sick. He leaves a son, Arthur Allen, and three married daughters, Mrs. James Anton, Mrs. L. A. Murphey and Mrs. E. A. Murphey, all residents of Bridgeport, to mourn the loss of an affectionate father.—Mr. Allen was a Mason, and a Knights Templar and was a member of Bodie Commandery when it visited Chicago and captured the Conclave Banner.

Frank Hanson.

It is reported that Frank Hanson, formerly a Justice of the Peace here, and one of the pioneers of Mono county, but for the past two or three years residing in Nogales, Arizona, is dead.

THE HIGHEST AWARD.

Dr. Price's Baking Powder Receives it.

(Chicago Tribune)

For leavening power, keeping qualities, purity and general excellence the World's Fair jury decided that Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder had no equal. On each of its claims it was awarded a first prize or a diploma. All the baking powders entered for prizes were subjected to a most exhaustive examination, and the jury was the best equipped to make the decision of any ever got together. Their verdict was supported by the testimony of Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief chemist of the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington. Dr. Wiley is an expert on food products and the highest authority on such matters in America. This verdict settles a long debated question as to which among the many baking powders is the best.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.—Under "New To-day" will be found notices of the annual meetings of the Goleta, Montecito and Sterling Mining Companies, to be held in San Francisco on the 9th of May.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

☞Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The steamer Los Angeles, on her way from Los Angeles to San Francisco, struck on a rock at Point Sur below Monterey, on the night of the 21st. She went down in half an hour. Most of her passengers and crew were rescued, but several lives were lost.

REWARD.—Governor Markham has offered a reward of $300 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of Mrs. Adaline Eggleston, of Antelope Valley, in this county. This makes $600, the Mono county Supervisors having offered $300.

CLOSED.—The Bridgeport school closed yesterday afternoon for the term. We hear that Miss Tracy Barnes will soon open a private school to bridge over the long vacation

PAY YOUR TAXES.—Remember that taxes—the second and last installment, must be paid by 6 o'clock next Monday evening, for after that costs are added for delinquency.

HOLY MASS.—Rev. Father Stack will celebrate Holy Mass at the School House to-morrow, Sunday, at 10 A. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

REV. MR. PECK will lecture on Odd Fellowship next Wednesday night. Appropriate music will be furnished for the occasion.

MAY DAY DANCE.—We hear there will be a May Day dance at Bryant's Hall on Tuesday evening.

NO PICNIC.—The Sunday School picnic has been postponed until Foster gives us some good weather.

RAKES AND CUTTERS.—Read Baker & Hamilton's advertisement on this page, if you want a hay rake or mower.

State Central Committee.

The Republican State Central Committee will meet in San Francisco at Pioneer Hall, on Fourth street, near Market, on Thursday next, May 3d, at 2 o'clock P. M., to fix the time, place, and apportionment of delegates, and issue a call for the next Republican State Convention. An invitation is extended to members of the party to be present to witness the important proceedings, which will be the beginning of the next campaign. We trust Mono's member will attend, or if not able to do so, will send his proxy with instructions to vote for Sacramento as the place for the Convention. The Capital of the State is the proper place for all Conventions, as it is a central point, easy to get there, and it has ample accommodations for a big crowd.

The late Mardi Gras celebration in San Francisco was a fake, and the Managers of the Fair have been obliged to admit that it was a private speculation. Why did they allow the public to be imposed upon in the name of the Midwinter Fair?

The Supreme Court has rendered its decision in the Blythe estate appeal cases, every case being decided in favor of Florence Blythe-Hinckley. This gives Florence an estate worth $4,000,000, and settles the litigation.

Tom Reed, the Republican "Czar," is the biggest man in the House, the Democrats having been compelled to adopt his rule for counting a quorum.

Sacramentans are shipping cherries.

Cholera is raging in Lisbon.

So Near and Yet So Far.

Up on the top floor of the Phoenix building 200 men and women are employed, day and night, as telegraph operators by one of the great telegraph companies. One of the strictest rules of the office, which has recently been enforced, is the one which prohibits operators to converse during working hours. To leave their desk while on duty is absolutely forbidden.

Only a few days ago two young men were sitting at one desk opposite each other. One of them was sending "press" to New Orleans, while the other was receiving messages from the same point. The sender was addicted to the use of tobacco. His supply had run out. Looking across the other side of the desk, he spied a plug at the side of his vis-a-vis.

The young man was in a quandary. To ask for the coveted weed would have been a breach of the rules, so he resolved on another plan.

Stopping in his message, he asked the receiver in New Orleans to tell his partner on the other side to hand him a "chew." "Click, click, click" came the response over the instrument on the other side of the glass partition. The tobacco was thrown over, and the young man was made happy.

The message had gone to New Orleans and returned to Chicago in less than a minute, and the chief clerk was no wiser. —Chicago Herald.

The Memorial Day Committee in New York recently invited President Cleveland and Governor Flower to take part in the ceremonies in honor of the heroic dead on May 30th. They both declined. They care nothing for those who gave their lives in defense of their country; nor do they care for those who passed through that terrible conflict and are now in the flesh.—Cleveland will probably go a fishing on that day.

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BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Foster's Weather.

Foster says the storm now on will cross the mountains at the close of to-day; that the next storm will strike the Pacific Coast May 2d, cross these mountains at the close of the 3d, and extreme temperature, dangerous storms, possibly toronados, may be looked for. It will have unusual force in its entire journey across the continent. He says warm waves would cross these mountains on yesterday and May 2d. He was badly "off" on yesterday's warm wave.—Cool waves are to cross here on Monday next, and May 5th. May is to be unusually warm. The warmest weather will be before the storm of the 9th to 13th.

The Brazilian Government has succeeded in raising the sunken insurgent warship Aquidaban.

Norton Bush, the celebrated painter, died in Oakland on Tuesday of the grip.

There has been a general rain on the other side of the mountains.

The cruiser Columbia went into commission at Philadelphia Monday.

At San Quentin Warden Hale has 3,000,000 jute bags for sale at 5¼ cents each.

PATENTS.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.

There was never a time in the history of our country when the demand for inventions and improvements in the arts and sciences generally so great as now. The conveniences of mankind in the factory and work-shop, the household, on the farm, and in official life, require continual accessions to the appurtenances and implements of each in order to save labor, time and expense. The political change in the administration of government does not affect the progress of the American inventor, who being on the alert, and ready to perceive the existing deficiences, does not permit the affairs of government to deter him from quickly conceiving the remedy to overcome existing discrepancies. Too great care can not be exercised in choosing a competent and skillful attorney to prepare and prosecute an application for patent. Valuable interests have been lost and destroyed in innumerable instances by the employment of incompetent counsel, and especially is this advice applicable to those who adopt the "No patent, no pay" system. Inventors who entrust their business to this class of attorneys do so at imminent risk, as the breadth and strength of the patent is never considered in view of a quick endeavor to get an allowance and obtain the fee then due. THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, John Wedderburn, General Manager, 618 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., representing a large number of important daily and weekly papers, as well as general periodicals of the country, was instituted to protect its patrons from unsafe methods heretofore employed in this line of business. The said Company is prepared to take charge of all patent business entrusted to it for reasonable fees, and prepares and prosecutes applications generally, including mechanical inventions, design patents, trademarks, labels, copyrights, interferences, infringements, validity reports, and gives especial attention to rejected cases. It is also prepared to enter into competition with any firm in securing foreign patents.

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Candies and Nuts,
Yankee Notions,

Powder, Shot, Caps and Cartridges,
Stationery, etc., etc.

INDIANS REAL AND IDEAL

The Mold Which Romance Has Given Poor Lo.

When the Truth Is Told the Noble Red Man Becomes Anything But the Grand Creature Imagination Has Painted Him.

The student of ethnology finds no more fascinating branch of humanity than the Indian. Not the race as depicted by Catlin, Schoolcraft and Drake, who have painted him in glowing colors, but the Indian as he exists to-day. The time has come when the truth about Indian life should be told. The gentlemen mentioned gave much thought to the subject of which they are the accepted authorities, but he who goes among Indians as a student will at once perceive that the whole study of the red men has been one of externals to the exclusion of the more secret and inner life that discloses the real character of the race. The following paragraph appears in the introduction of Drake's masterpiece:

"There was found in him (the Indian) an unbounded hospitality, a friendship vouched for with life itself, an unfailing remembrance of a kindness done him, a nobility of soul that held it firmly to his ideas of honor, filled him with reverence for the sages and Chiefs of the tribe and inspired in him an ardent longing to emulate their renown. In social and domestic life kindness and self-control were constantly manifested, wrangling and strife being unknown in the Indian dwelling."

It is difficult, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch, to conceive of a more incorrect statement of the case regarding the mental attributes of the Indian. In addition to the error that has been constant in the minds of the people, through such statements and ideas as romantic and prejudiced writers have given out as ethnological data, there has been a fundamental error in the study of Indians in classing or grouping them all together. It is true that there are certain constant characteristics among the Indians, just as there are in the Caucasian race, but it is also true that the mental and physical differences between tribes are more marked than between the European nations.

It is through reading such authors as viewed the outside or apparent life of Indians that the world to-day knows almost nothing about the dominant characteristics of the red man. In civilized circles the belief is current that the perceptive faculties of the Indian are highly developed; that he is acute in all things, and that his mind almost intuitively grasps philosophical subjects; that he is a born orator with a natural rhetoric; that he pierces the fallacies of sophistry with almost divine powers of analysis; that he has evolved a religious system and worships one God under the title of Great Spirit. These are the mental attributes with which he has been clothed by those who have been accepted as authority. His physical powers are no less those of a demigod. He is supposed to be a bundle of muscles and nerves, capable of almost superhuman endurance. His eye is so true that he distinguishes objects and tells their characteristics before they come within the range of vision of the whites. Owing to his unerring aim his marksmanship is phenomenal. His idea of location is so highly developed that he finds his way over untrod plains and mountains, and notices the slightest displacement of stick or stone.

What are the facts? The Indian is not an orator. He expresses himself with extreme difficulty and in the simplest manner. He has neither rhetorical nor analytical power. His philosophy is of the crudest sort, and he has no religion. He does not worship a great spirit except as he has been taught by the whites. His mental powers have nothing supernatural in them. Physically he is the inferior of the whites as he is mentally. His muscles are weaker and his nerves more easily unstrung; his eye is less keen than that of the white plainsman, and he is a tyro at marksmanship; his idea of location is bounded by his environments. He sees few sights, hears few sounds, smells few odors, and tastes few flavors. The result is that his whole life is narrow, as the facts presented to him are few. His perceptive faculties are of a low order and his powers of discrimination small. This, however, is a rule which, like all other rules, has exceptions, for there are now, and have been in the past, elevated minds among the Indians.

HOTEL GUESTS.

Women Who Will Have What They Want and Men Who Won't Register.

The average guest at a first-class hotel puts his fist on the register and takes what the lord of the rooms gives him meekly and uncomplainingly. There are rooms and rooms, just as there are hotels and hotels; and when the hotels are crowded it takes an experienced and determined man to get the best—or a woman, says the Washington Post.

No hotel clerk has ever yet stood up before the onslaught of a lovely female bent on having a front room lighted on both sides and not higher than the third story.

But there is another class of the dwellers in tents—the men who never register. Every hotel has them, and Washington hotels more than any other city. Here it means the game of politics. The man who wants an office and is afraid his rivals are going to put up combinations against him, will slip into the hotel and tell the clerk that he does not want to be seen or put on the book, and the clerk tells him that it is all right.

In some cities such actions would be rightly regarded as suspicious, but not in Washington. The leading hotels will average two a day during the first year of a new administration; after that they drop off to two a week, but it is a peculiarity of Washington hotels.

HIS FIRST COFFEE.

The Surprising Experiences of Pioneer Life in the Eastern States.

Rev. Joseph Doddridge, in his "Notes on the Settlement and Indian Wars of the Western Parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania," gives a detailed and realistic account of the pioneer life of that region. He was born in 1769. His mother died six or seven years afterward, and his father sent him to Maryland to school. On his way thither he saw some wonderful things and had some surprising experiences, which he thus describes:

At Col. Brown's in the mountains I for the first time saw tame geese, and for bantering a pet gander I got a severe biting by his bill and beating by his wings. I wondered very much that birds so large and strong should be so much tamer than the wild turkeys. At this place, however, all was right except the large birds which they called geese. The cabin and its furniture were such as I had been accustomed to see in the backwoods, as my country was then called.

At Bedford everything was changed. The tavern at which my uncle put up was a stone house, and was plastered inside, both as to the walls and the ceiling. I was struck with astonishment. I had no idea that there was any house in the world which was not built of logs, but here I looked round the house and could see no logs, and above I could see no joists. Whether such a thing had been made by the hands of man, or had grown up of itself, I could not conjecture.

When supper came on, my confusion was worse confounded. A little cup stood in a bigger one, with some brownish stuff in it, which was neither milk, hominy, nor broth. What to do with these little cups and the little spoons belonging to them I could not tell, and I was afraid to ask.

I watched to see what the big folks would do, and then did the same, and found the coffee nauseous beyond anything I had ever tasted. I continued to drink, as the rest of the company did, with the tears streaming from my eyes; but when it was to end I was at a loss to know, as the little cups were filled immediately after being emptied.

This circumstance distressed me very much, but looking attentively at the grown persons, I saw one man turn his cup bottom upward and put his spoon across it. I observed that after that his cup was not filled again, and I followed his example with a like happy result.

PROGRESS IN AFRICA.

A Country That Is Slow to Adopt the Customs of Civilization.

As a continent it is the home of a vigorous race of mankind, which, while resisting assimilation with European civilization, defies permanent conquest. According to the Nineteenth Century, it views with equanimity, or at least is powerless to resent, the occupation of its coasts and the more healthy contiguous regions; but the heart of the continent remains, and must ever remain, the home of the African. Allied races, and people who have for centuries undergone the scarcely perceptible process of acclimatization, may, it is true, effect a lodgment in the heart of Africa; but if they remain there, they themselves eventually undergo absorption into the primitive elements of the population or suffer total extinction.

Nature has, in short, marked off tropical Africa as the abiding home of the black races. European travelers, traders, missionaries, conquerors may at their will and at their peril penetrate into this dark sanctuary, but their sojourn is for a day, and on the morrow the faint traces of their passage are obliterated by the exuberant growths of barbarism. Grudgingly as it is sometimes conceded, it is nevertheless a fact that the bulk of the continent of Africa is still untouched by western civilization. I, for one, cannot believe that Africa will ever be Europeanized or brought within the pale of western progress. For, in order that Africa may progress, it is absolutely essential that it be developed along natural lines; but, as yet, the inherent powers of native genius have neither been discovered, nor, in the absence of any cohesion among native tribes, and in view of European rapacity, are they, even if discovered, ever likely to be encouraged or fostered. No; Africa is a continent fated to be conquered and exploited by the heirs of civilization, to whom it may pay tribute, but homage never.

Prince Charles Rewarded.

The Cologne Gazette tells an interesting story about Prince Charles of Hohenzollern, who has just become engaged to a daughter of the count of Flanders. Three years ago the prince, in the course of a tour in the east, came to Constantinople and was the object of much hospitable attention on the part of the sultan. In the company of Abdul Hamid, the prince was passing through a corridor at Yildiz Kiosk, hung with armor, when a shield somehow at the moment got detached from the wall, and threatened to fall on the Padishah's head. Quick as lightning the prince sprang forward and caught the buckler in its fall, for which act of promptitude the commander of the faithful hastened to confer upon his visitor the gold and silver Intraz medal, which is only given for acts of special distinction.

An Ancient Race.

The Armenians are one of the oldest races in the world. Their country is mentioned by Xenophon and Ezekiel, and in the cuneiform inscriptions of Babylon and Assyria. All the nations that surrounded them have passed away, but they remain, though their country has been harried with fire and sword for centuries. The permanence of the Armenian race has been ascribed to the virtue of their women and the exceptional purity and stability of their family life. Even in their heathen days polygamy was unknown to them. They have been a Christian nation for more than fifteen hundred years, and have undergone perpetual persecution for their faith from the surrounding oriental people.

GROWN BY THE ANCIENTS.

Asparagus Is a Vegetable with Something of a Pedigree.

Of all the plants used for food, there is none which has been so long known, or has had, so to say, so distinguished a lineage as asparagus, says Chambers' Journal. Its record, in fact, reaches back to almost the commencement of authentic history, as it is mentioned by the comic poet Cratinus, who died about 425 B. C., and was a contemporary of, though slightly older than, Aristophanes.

Among the Romans, also, the tasty vegetable was held in high esteem. Cato the elder—not the gentleman who was of opinion that Plato reasoned well, but his great-grandfather, who insisted upon the destruction of Carthage, and who was born 234 B. C.—wrote a work which is still extant, "De Re Rustica," and in it he treats at length of the virtues and proper cultivation of asparagus. Pliny, also, in his "Natural History," (about 60 A. D.), has much to say on the subject. "Of all the productions of your garden," he feelingly observes, "your chief care will be your asparagus," and he devotes several chapters and parts of chapters to its many beneficent qualities and the best modes of raising it.

He asserts that, even in his day, the soil about Ravenna was so favorable to its production that three heads grown in that district had been known to weigh a Roman pound. As, however, this pound seems to have been equal to only about eleven of our ounces, it would apparently have required four of the stocks to reach a pound of our weight; but this result, considering the state of horticulture in those days, may be looked upon as wonderful enough, and has, in point of fact, only been equaled in our own times.

THE FLYING FISH.

Some Interesting Facts Concerning This Curious Creature.

A very common error made in natural histories where this fish is mentioned is that it does not fly. "Its supposed flight is nothing more than a prolonged leap; it cannot deviate from a straight line, and cannot rise a second time without entering the water." This, briefly, is the sort of thing one meets with in textbooks where reference is made to this fish.

The simplest way of dealing with it is the professor's method of answering the query of the French academy whether their definition of a crab was correct. The story is so well known that it does not need repetition. As the result of personal observation extending over a good many years, I assert that the exocetus does fly.

I have often seen, says a writer in Chambers' Magazine, a flying fish rise two hundred yards off, describe a semi-circle, and, meeting the ship, rise twenty feet in the air perpendicularly, at the same time darting off at right angles to its previous course. Then, after another long flight, when just about to enter the water, the gaping jaws of a dolphin emerging from the sea gave it pause and it rose again, returning almost directly upon its former course. This procedure is so common that it is a marvel it is not more widely known.

A flying fish of mature size can fly a thousand yards. It does not flap its fins as a bird, but they vibrate, like the wings of an insect, with a distinct hum. The only thing which terminates its flight involuntarily is the drying of its fin membranes and their consequent stiffening.

BEAUTY IN AGE.

An Old Lady Who Believes in Being Always Cheerful.

A dear old lady of eighty-three is she who is described by Kate Sanborn, in "A Truthful Woman in Southern California," as "Grandma Wade." She says:

I have known several interesting octogenarians, but never one that surpassed her in loveliness, wit and positive jollity. She still has her ardent admirers among men as well as women, and now and then receives an earnest proposal from some lonely old fellow. The last of these aged lovers, when refused and relegated to the position of a brother, urged her to reconsider the matter and make it a subject of prayer. But she quietly said:

"I'm not going to bother the Lord with questions I can answer myself!"

One day when she was choked by a bread crumb at the table, she said to the frightened waiter, as soon as she could regain her breath:

"Never mind if that did go down the wrong way. A great many good things have gone down the right way this winter."

She is invariably cheerful, and when she was parting with her son for the winter, she said:

"Well, John, I want to know before you go just what you have left me in your will."

This little joke turned a tear into a smile.

Even when ill, she is so bright and hopeful that a friend once exclaimed:

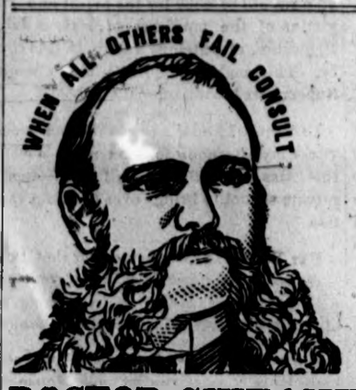
"Grandma, I do believe you would laugh if you were dying!"

"Well," said she, "so many folks go to the Lord with a long face, I guess He will be glad to see me come to Him smiling!"

A Striking Outfit.

Sir Thomas Robinson, a wealthy Englishman of the last century, was a tall, uncouth man, and his appearance was rendered still more striking by his hunting dress, which consisted of a tight green jacket, buckskin breeches and a fur cap. He once set off in his hunting suit to pay a visit to his sister in Paris, and he arrived at the house while there was a large company at dinner. The servant announced "Monsieur Robinson," and in walked this remarkable figure, to the amazement of the guests. One of them, a French abbe, lifted his fork three times to his mouth and each time laid it down without tasting the food. Unable at last to restrain his curiosity he burst out eagerly: "Excuse me, monsieur, are you the famous Robinson Crusoe, so remarkable in history?"

MEDICAL.



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Nervous Debility Of every kind, name and nature treated far in advance of any other institution in the West.

Young Men If you are troubled with emissions, exhausting drains, pimples, bashfulness, aversion to society, stupidness, despondency, loss of energy, ambition, and self-confidence, which deprives you of your manhood and absolutely unfits you for study, business or marriage. If you are thus afflicted, you know the cause. Get cured and be a man.

Middle-aged Men There are thousands of you troubled with weak, aching backs and kidneys; frequent painful urination and sediment in urine; impotency or weakness of sexual organs and other unmistakable signs of nervous debility and premature decay. Many die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is the second stage of seminal weakness. The most obstinate cases of this character Dr. Sweany treats with unfailing success.

Private diseases, gleet, gonorrhœa, inflammations, discharges, stricture, weakness of organs, syphilis, hydrocele, varicocele, rupture, piles, fistula, quickly cured without pain or detention from business.

Kidney and Urinary aching in small of back; painful, frequent urination and thick, milky or bloody urine; Bright's disease; bladder, stomach, heart, liver, lung, throat, and all constitutional and internal troubles, permanently cured in the shortest possible time.

Blood and Skin diseases, sores, spots scrofula, syphilitic, pimples, tumors, taints, tumors, tetter, eczema, and other impurities of the blood, thoroughly eradicated, leaving the system in a strong, pure and healthful state.

Ladies if you are suffering from persisten headaches, painful menstruation, leucorrhœa or whites, intolerable itching, displacement of the womb, or any other distressing ailment peculiar to your sex, you should call on Dr Sweany without delay. He cures when others fail.

Write your troubles, if living away from the city. Thousands cured at home by correspondence, and medicines sent secure from observation. Book on SPECIAL DISEASES sent free to any one describing their troubles. Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M. Sunday, 10 to 12 A. M. only.

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RANCH NATIONALITIES.

Dutchmen in the West Who Have Become Thoroughly Americanized.

In "The Wilderness Hunter" Theodore Roosevelt says that as a rule nobody displays much curiosity about other people's antecedents in the far west; but on one occasion Mr. Roosevelt returned to his ranch and found a strange hunter staying there, and asked his foreman who was this newcomer, who evidently appreciated good things and seemed inclined to make a permanent stay, according to the custom of the country.

"My foreman, who had a large way of looking at questions of foreign ethnology and geography, responded with indifference:

"Oh, he's a kind of a Dutchman; but he hates the other Dutch mortal. He's from an island Germany took from France in the last war."

This seemed puzzling; but it turned out that the "island" in question was Alsace.

Native Americans predominate among the dwellers on the borders of the wilderness, and in the wild country over which the great herds of the cattlemen roam; and they take the lead in every way. The sons of the Germans, Irish and other European newcomers are usually quick to claim to be "straight United States," and to disavow all kinship with the fellow-countrymen of their fathers.

Once, while with a hunter bearing a German name, we came by chance on a German hunting-party from one of the eastern cities. One of them remarked to my companion that he must be part German himself, to which he cheerfully answered:

"Well, my father was a Dutchman, but my mother was a white woman! I'm pretty white myself," whereat the Germans glowered at him gloomily.

COTTON AND TOBACCO.

Old-Time Prices of These Commodities in the South.

"We have before us," says the Richmond Journal of Commerce, "sales of two bales of cotton and two hogsheads of tobacco sold at Norfolk, Va., June 9, 1831, by James Gordon, a life-time commission merchant of that city. The weights of the bales of cotton were 313 and 330 pounds. Price, 6¼ cents—net sales, $61.24. Weight of the two hogsheads of tobacco, 1,375 and 1,476 pounds. Price, $9.50 and $8.25 per 100 pounds. Net sales of both, $68.35. The accompanying letter says: 'I fear you will be disappointed in the sales of the tobacco. I confess it seems to me a low price, but I assure you nothing better can be done here.'

"We are not posted as to how long after this leaf tobacco was sold that Norfolk continued a tobacco market.

"Wonder if a treaty was ever entered into between Norfolk and Richmond, that the one should sell cotton and the other tobacco without business competition. If we so conclude the treaty was like that of William Penn and the Indians, unwritten—for it has been faithfully kept to the present day.

"The tobacco farmer of the hour may glean a ray of consolation as he contemplates the price of tobacco in 1831 and compares it with its value in 1893, and consoles himself with the knowledge that our fathers received less than present prices."

CHRONICLE-UNION.

THE PIONEER

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